w Lake, South Indian I House, Piney, Pukatawagan, asagomach, and Wabowden. Lhompson House

CBWFT Winnipeg arac, The Pas, and Thon Jac, for age television rebroadcasters f Falls, St. Lazare, Ste. Rose du -langn ench on, Fr

le television service has proliferated in Manitoba in the last few years rvice to about 16 major communities in 1979 to approximately 32 by t. By fall three more communities may have service with another eight. In addition to expansion in the number of communities served, the increase in the variety of services offered. A new Canadian satell n, provides a variety of viewing from distant parts of the country. A famities receive American satellite service but the majority of Manitob anadian stations and three U.S. stations. nother eig served, t unities re Janadian nuniti In Om abl an 1982 sidered anc our

## X

the Winnipeg Free Press, Was a Prairie Graphic, Thompson has eight daily newspapers: t Dauphin Bulletin, Portage la minder, and Roblin News. Re **lanitoba** )aily Flon

also about 70 weekly newspapers serving farmers, the rthe suburban areas of the City of Winnipeg, which is also ic press. A number of trade, business and specialized journ published in Manitoba. ethnic also and are the Janitoba here for pap

## OFFI 1

90 post offices in Manitoba. The largest of these, the Gener handles nearly 400 million pieces of mail annually. In Noffice operates or contracts 425 vehicles to transport mail the sover 800 street letter boxes a day, and employs more than Off 590 clears are Ost innip here anada nc pr

## GOVERNIMENTE

the territory that is now called Manitoba was part of the vast Rupert's Lahat were under the juridiction of the Hudson's Bay Company until 187 e clear that Canada was to purchase and annex Rupert's Land, control in the inhabitants of Red River about their status and land rights, and ere intensified when Canadian government surveyors arrived in Red Rar of 1869 to begin preparatory work for a land survey of the Northwell government was formed under Louis Riel, which negotiated the entry tinto Confederation as the province of Manitoba. Manitoba came 5, 1870, upon proclamation of the Manitoba Act, and was the first province of confederation. four. territo clear into 187 the that visional summer became tlement among Sions July

ant-Governor, Adams Archibal election was held December 28 the Jme For

or the next few months the Lieutenant-Governor, Adams Archibald, of the proclamation. The first election was held December 28, 1 bald created the electoral machinery. The first election was held December 19, two levels on the Manitoba Act provided for a bicameral legislature—that is, two levels ouse of Commons and the Senate nationally. The two levels (chambe tive council of seven members appointed for life and an elective assemnive council was abolished after six years and Manitoba has since in elected legislature. legislative cou elected legislative he only

Archibald governed the province for about two years with the helecutive Council" drawn from the elected assembly. During this period Premier as we understand it today and the meetings of the Council, now cabinet, were presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor. Archibald's su ander Morris, continued to preside over, or sit in on, the cabinet meetin

his There is considerable question as to who was the first Premier of Mariest cabinet selected by a Premier. Some historians assert that Alfred B chosen to be a member of the Executive Council by Archibald, was recognisher of the council. Other historians say Marc A. Girard, named as Prizi in 1874, was the first real Premier because he was able to choose his

Provincial political parties as we know them today did not exist in Manitc the turn of the century. During the first few years after 1870 the policies adop legislature were those of the Lieutenant-Governors sent from Ottawa. Substances of the legislature tended to be identified with one of the major pwhose policies they supported, and later as supporters of the national Liberal servative parties. The first Manitoba government to be elected while bearing a vincial party label was the Conservatives in 1899. Their platform was a pledgomy and efficiency in government operations and an end to the public sale of Manitoba.

The Conservatives held power until 1915, when they were forced to scandal involving the construction of the Legislative Building, for whi overpayments had been made. They were replaced by the Liberals under who remained in office until 1922.

The Norris government retained power in the 1920 election, but widespr for the party system in Manitoba in the immediate postwar period helped to Liberals to a minority position, with only 21 of the 55 seats. In the legislatur also seven Conservatives, 12 United Farmers of Manitoba, 11 Labor membe Independents. The United Farmers refused to form the official Oppositio Labor and Independent members could not be counted on to vote in an pattern Feelings against the party system were again reflected in the 1922 elmade the United Farmers the largest group with 28 of the 55 members. Funited Farmer member believed himself responsible only to his own const the United Farmers lacked a party organization and had no leader. T called on John Bracken, then president of the Manitoba Agricultural Cathem in the legislature and become Premier.

The United Farmers decided in 1928 to get out of politics and Mr. Brack the Liberals for support. This move was formalized in 1931 and the Liberalran as a coalition in 1932, taking 38 seats in the legislature. ran as a

n only 23 seats and were coalition. However, Son five seats and gave the rvatives 16, Independen In the 1936 election the Liber-Progressives won only 2 the Conservatives in their attempt to expand the coalities which had been formed the previous year, had won five set their support. The CCF won seven seats, Conservatives Communists one.

provincial parties to agree to inservatives, CCF and Social duratio for the In 1940 the Second World War caused the provincial pawhich comprised the Liberal-Progressives, Conservatives, parties agreed not to take part in any federal political action

I. Bracken enter federal politics. Stuart S. Gresigned to ente